

since the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund by Congress in 1965. I caution my fellow colleagues, however, that as we seek to become active participants we are still neglected in other processes that the Fish & Wildlife Service can and has exploited.

The reacquisition in Guam, by the United States, at the close of WWII resulted in large tracts of land condemned at the expense of landowners on Guam. U.S. officials reasoned with locals that the condemnations were in the interest of National Security. At that time, approximately one-half of Guam's land mass were taken. Today, one-third is still held by the Department of Defense. The people of Guam have lived with this reality for the better part of this century.

Though this situation has been one in which the people of Guam have had to endure, it was not widely questioned. After all, the security of your liberators is important to the security of yourself and at the time, threats to democracy were still clearly visible in the era of the Cold War. With the close of the Cold War era, however, the mindsets of individuals and families began to change. It was logical to think that if land takings were a result of National Security, and the threats to American democracy ceased to exist as another world power, then maybe someday the United States may give some land back to the people of Guam.

Perhaps this logic was too simple, but it was not far off. The focus of U.S. demilitarization and transition to opening up America to a global economy prompted downsizing of America's military services. Each of us here with a military base in their district are all too familiar with the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, which was created to close military installations based on need and not want.

In my district of Guam, this news was difficult for civil service employees who designed their careers around military presence on our island. After all, the military's years of presence and integration with the local community was accepted and welcomed. For landowners and their descendants, the news of base closures was a glimmer of hope that military land would be returned to anxious families.

Aside from being second-class citizens or regularly put-off in aspirations to seek a new political relationship, Guam does have something in common with other states of the Union. Not all the lands acquired by the Fish & Wildlife Service, for purposes of establishing a Wildlife Refuge, come from tapping the Land and Water Conservation Fund or the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, nor does all the land come from private donations. My colleagues, our commonality is that the Fish & Wildlife Service can take lands from our districts without our knowledge . . . without our consultation . . . even without notice to our respective local governments.

In the case of my island of Guam, the Fish & Wildlife Service seized more than 300 acres of land to be deemed excess by the US Air Force. This figure may seem small upon first hearing but if added to the additional 28,000 acres designated as an overlay for the refuge. Proportionately, this is akin to condemning 12 states and making them off limits. Fish & Wildlife arranged for this possession to occur with no notice to myself or any other local government leader. Fish and Wildlife hid behind procedural nonsense which leaves for no consideration to any entity other than themselves.

Often, Mr. Speaker, I express to the Congress circumstances that are unique to Guam's situation. In many cases, the experiences of my island and people have not and will not be duplicated or relived in any other territory or state, or by any other American citizen. I must remind my colleagues, however, that this is not the case in this case.

In light of these concerns, I am in agreement with the substitute to H.R. 512 and am appreciative that we are working to correct problems with current land acquisition procedures. In the future, I am hopeful that the issues I raised can be addressed in discussions with my colleagues.

We want to protect our resources; we want to protect the endangered species. But we must do so in a collaborative manner and in a way which takes into account local leadership and concerns.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 512, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish requirements relating to the designation of new units of the National Wildlife Refuge System."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill just passed and just debated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 171) declaring the memorial service sponsored by the National Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Memorial Service Board of Directors to honor emergency medical services personnel to be the "National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 171

Whereas in 1928 Julian Stanley Wise founded the first volunteer rescue squad in United States, the Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew, and Virginia has subsequently taken the lead in honoring the thousands of people nationwide who give their time and energy to community rescue squads through the establishment of To The Rescue, a museum located in Roanoke devoted to emergency medical services (EMS) personnel;

Whereas to further recognize the selfless contributions of EMS personnel nationwide, the Virginia Association of Volunteer Rescue Squads, Inc., and the Julian Stanley Wise Foundation, in conjunction with To The Rescue, in 1993 organized the first annual National Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Memorial Service at Greene Memorial United Methodist Church in Roanoke, Virginia, to honor EMS personnel from across the country who have died in the line of duty;

Whereas the annual National EMS Memorial Service has captured national attention by honoring 119 providers of emergency medical services from 35 States;

Whereas the singular devotion of EMS personnel to the safety and welfare of their fellow citizens is worthy of the highest praise;

Whereas the annual National EMS Memorial Service is a fitting reminder of the bravery and sacrifice of EMS personnel nationwide;

Whereas according to the Department of Health and Human Services, 170,000 Americans require emergency medical services on an average day, a number which projects to over 60,000,000 people annually; and

Whereas the life of every American will be affected, directly or indirectly, by the uniquely skilled and dedicated efforts of EMS personnel who work bravely and tirelessly to preserve America's greatest resource—people: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).*

#### SECTION 1. OFFICIAL SITE OF NATIONAL MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Congress declares the City of Roanoke, Virginia, to be the official site of the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service to honor emergency medical services personnel who have died in the line of duty.

#### SEC. 2. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to place the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service under Federal authority or to require any expenditure of Federal funds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 171, the resolution now being considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to approve H. Con. Res. 171 introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), which designates the city of Roanoke, Virginia, to be the official site of the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service.

H. Con. Res. 171, Mr. Speaker, does honor to the memory of 119 emergency medical services personnel in 35 States who laid down their lives for their fellow Americans in the line of duty. I urge my colleagues to support this measure to bring greater public acclaim to the many men and women who have sacrificed their time, and even their lives, for the health and safety of others.

Mr. Speaker, I would communicate to my fellow Members that this passed through our subcommittee and full committee on a voice vote unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation we are considering today, the National Emergency Services Memorial Service. I strongly support this effort to honor the dedicated men and women in our emergency medical service and rescue squads who have laid down their lives in the line of duty.

All across the country, municipal and volunteer EMS and rescue squads saves thousands of lives each year. In this capacity, these brave women and men often place their lives in grave danger to save the lives of their fellow citizens.

In my district in northeast Ohio, rescue squads in communities like Medina and Brunswick and Sheffield Lake are on call night and day, utilizing their well-honed skills to meet the needs of citizens whom they serve.

This legislation, which pays homage to EMS personnel who have died in the line of duty by recognizing an annual national memorial service in their honor, was unanimously passed by the Committee on Commerce.

I would like to thank my Chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), for his leadership on this issue in honor of the thousands of dedicated EMS and rescue squad professionals around the country and those who have died in the line of duty saving lives. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), for his great cooperation and the work done by both staffs, majority and minority.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I especially want to give my thanks to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for moving this legislation through his subcommittee and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) for moving it through the full Committee on Commerce, and I also want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for his assistance as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my good friend and colleague from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 171 which I have introduced to honor emergency medical services personnel and, in particular, those who have given their lives in the line of duty and also to name Roanoke, Virginia, as the official site of the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service held each year to honor those fallen EMS personnel.

In 1928, an aptly-named gentleman from Roanoke, Virginia, Julian Stanley Wise, founded the first volunteer rescue squad in America, the Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew. This organization was the forerunner of today's emergency medical services programs. Today, thousands of dedicated citizens give their time and energy to community rescue squads across the country as EMS personnel, and many have made the ultimate sacrifice by giving their lives for the safety and welfare of their fellow citizens.

To further recognize the contributions of both Julian Wise and countless EMS personnel nationwide, a museum was established in Roanoke to pay tribute to both volunteer and career EMS personnel. This museum called, To the Rescue, includes a memorial "Tree of Life," which includes a bronze oak leaf that has inscribed on it the names of all those who have been recognized. A national EMS Memorial Book, located beside the Tree of Life, contains a picture and brief biography of each person recognized.

In 1993, to honor EMS personnel from across the country who have died in the line of duty, the Virginia Association of Volunteer Rescue Squads, Incorporated, and the Julian Stanley Wise Foundation, in conjunction with To the Rescue, organized the first annual National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service in Roanoke. Since then, the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service has captured national attention by honoring 119 providers of emergency medical services from 35 States who have given their lives in the line of duty.

The life of every American will be affected directly or indirectly by the uniquely skilled and dedicated efforts of the EMS personnel who work bravely and tirelessly to preserve America's greatest resource: her people. Because the memorial service held in Roanoke is a fitting reminder of that bravery and sacrifice, it is only appropriate that Congress recognize the City of Roanoke as the official site of the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service.

Similar legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Senator GREGG of New Hampshire, as well as Senators WARNER and ROBB of Virginia. I join my colleague from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) today in urging my colleagues to support this resolution, and I also would urge the Senate to act swiftly to pass this important resolution and recognize the important role that EMS

personnel play in the life of every American citizen.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE).

(Mr. GOODE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a special word of thanks to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) for his leadership on this measure and to thank the committee for their prompt action and for doing it right before the Memorial Day recess.

Over the course of a number of years, I have had the opportunity to come to know many members of the Virginia Association of Volunteer Rescue Squads. I have seen their experiences in many different avenues and the work that they have done. I also know the hard work that they did in the Virginia general assembly over many years. I know of the kindnesses personally that they extended to my mother when she was ill and needed their assistance on many occasions.

So, at the outset, I want to commend the Members of the Virginia Association of Volunteer Rescue Squads on originating the National EMS Memorial Service in Roanoke, Virginia, and in continuing to be one of its major supporters. Now, the service takes in squads, emergency medical services teams and other units from all across the Nation. In the past few years, they have been as far away as the State of Washington and the State of California.

In closing, I simply want to say it is indeed fitting that Congress spend a few minutes to honor the men and women who have given their lives in this honorable pursuit and to declare the memorial service held in Roanoke, Virginia and sponsored by the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service board to honor emergency medical service personnel who have died in the line of duty.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, a little over a year ago, on the night of May 3, 1997, Jessie F. Bricker, Jr., a brave fire fighter from San Antonio, Texas, responded to a four-alarm fire. After joining in a battle that lasted over 7 hours. Soon after he returned to the station, Mr. Bricker succumbed to smoke inhalation and died. Over 100 others like Mr. Bricker have paid the ultimate price for their service to our communities. Let us stand here today and convey to the loved ones of these fallen personnel that these sacrifices do not go unnoticed. I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 171, which recognizes the sacrifices of the men and women who risk their lives each day to protect us in cities and towns all across the country.

We cannot bring back those brave emergency personnel like Jessie Bricker who gave their lives to protect us. But we can take action today to recognize the risks that our fire fighters face each day. This bill would honor the National Emergency Medical Service Memorial Service which each year recognizes

those who have fallen in the line of duty. Furthermore, this legislation expresses the gratitude that we show for the dedication of volunteer and career emergency personnel, who each day leave the security of their homes and families to serve those in need all across America.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider legislation, H. Con. Res. 171, to declare that the memorial service held each year in Roanoke, Virginia to honor emergency medical services personnel who have died in the line of duty be designated as the "National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service". As the House debates this thoughtful legislation, I would like to take a moment to honor one of my constituents, a dedicated and heroic paramedic who was killed in the line of duty.

On June 6th of last year Mr. Robert Good, of Marion Ohio, was responding to a motor vehicle accident involving live downed power lines. Knowing of the danger, Mr. Good and several other rescue workers extracted the accident victim from the automobile. While Robert Good was able to save the lives of two people, a bystander whom he pushed out of the way of live power lines and his partner whom he directed to stay clear of the accident, he was, unfortunately, not able to save himself. Mr. Good, the motor vehicle accident victim, and two rescue volunteers were killed in the courageous rescue attempt.

Since this is National Emergency Medical Services Week, it is fitting that today the House is passing legislation honoring those emergency medical services personnel, like Mr. Good, who have died while saving the lives of those in need. We all owe a debt of gratitude to these highly skilled professionals.

This week, Mr. Good will also be honored posthumously as part of a program that pays tribute to the men and women of the emergency medical service profession. During the ceremony, Mr. Good's partner will accept the appropriately named Stars of Life award on his behalf. I believe this is a fitting award for his selfless actions to save the lives of others. At this time, allow me to personally add my praise and tribute to the memory of Mr. Good for his courageous actions. Robert Good was truly a hero to all who knew him and benefited from his valiant and noble work.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take advantage of this great opportunity to personally thank the emergency medical personnel of our nation.

This resolution specifically memorializes our fallen emergency workers through the recognition of the National Emergency Medical Devices Memorial Service held every year in Roanoke, Virginia. It is only appropriate since Roanoke is the site of the first-ever volunteer rescue squad in the United States, the "Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew". The members of that crew, helped establish a tradition of selflessness and virtue that lives on today through our emergency health care workers.

Although we live in a nation of relative prosperity and health, over 170,000 people require some sort of emergency medical assistance every day. That amounts to 60 million Americans during the course of the year. As staggering an amount as that is, even more impressive is the fact that the great majority of those people will survive and be treated for their ailments successfully. By passing this

resolution, we commend the workers who maintain that standard of excellence, at the risk of their own lives.

I also understand that to limit the extent of our praise to the quantity of injuries our emergency medical personnel treat would be a great disservice. We note that these heroes and heroines often go beyond their job descriptions and perform with expertise, technique, and compassion. Colleagues, I assure you, without them, life as we enjoy it would be substantially different.

I implore my colleagues to support this celebration of the unrecognized daily deeds done by our fellow Americans. There can be no higher praise for any of these individuals, who are oftentimes placed in harm's way, yet almost always reach beyond the realm of good samaritanism and into the province of heroism.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge committee staffers John Ford and Marc Wheat.

Having done that, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 171), as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution declaring the city of Roanoke, Virginia, to be the official site of the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATIONAL BONE MARROW REGISTRY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the bone marrow donor program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*H.R. 2202*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "National Bone Marrow Registry Reauthorization Act of 1998".*

#### SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) *ESTABLISHMENT OF REGISTRY.*—Section 379(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k(a)) is amended—

(1) *by striking "(referred to in this part as the 'Registry') that meets" and inserting "(referred to in this part as the 'Registry') that has the purpose of increasing the number of transplants for recipients suitably matched to biologically unrelated donors of bone marrow, and that meets";*

(2) *by striking "under the direction of a board of directors that shall include representatives of" and all that follows and inserting the fol-*

*lowing: "under the direction of a board of directors meeting the following requirements:*

*"(1) Each member of the board shall serve for a term of two years, and each such member may serve as many as three consecutive two-year terms, except that such limitations shall not apply to the Chair of the board (or the Chair-elect) or to the member of the board who most recently served as the Chair.*

*"(2) A member of the board may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of such member until a successor is appointed.*

*"(3) In order to ensure the continuity of the board, the board shall be appointed so that each year the terms of approximately 1/3 of the members of the board expire.*

*"(4) The membership of the board shall include representatives of marrow donor centers and marrow transplant centers; recipients of a bone marrow transplant; persons who require or have required such a transplant; family members of such a recipient or family members of a patient who has requested the assistance of the Registry in searching for an unrelated donor of bone marrow; persons with expertise in the social sciences; and members of the general public; and in addition nonvoting representatives from the Naval Medical Research and Development Command and from the Division of Organ Transplantation of the Health Resources and Services Administration."*

(b) *PROGRAM FOR UNRELATED MARROW TRANSPLANTS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 379(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k(b)) is amended by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8), and by striking paragraphs (2) through (6) and inserting the following:

*"(2) carry out a program for the recruitment of bone marrow donors in accordance with subsection (c), including with respect to increasing the representation of racial and ethnic minority groups (including persons of mixed ancestry) in the enrollment of the Registry;*

*"(3) carry out informational and educational activities in accordance with subsection (c);*

*"(4) annually update information to account for changes in the status of individuals as potential donors of bone marrow;*

*"(5) provide for a system of patient advocacy through the office established under subsection (d);*

*"(6) provide case management services for any potential donor of bone marrow to whom the Registry has provided a notice that the potential donor may be suitably matched to a particular patient (which services shall be provided through a mechanism other than the system of patient advocacy under subsection (d)), and conduct surveys of donors and potential donors to determine the extent of satisfaction with such services and to identify ways in which the services can be improved;*

*"(7) with respect to searches for unrelated donors of bone marrow that are conducted through the system under paragraph (1), collect and analyze and publish data on the number and percentage of patients at each of the various stages of the search process, including data regarding the furthest stage reached; the number and percentage of patients who are unable to complete the search process, and the reasons underlying such circumstances; and comparisons of transplant centers regarding search and other costs that prior to transplantation are charged to patients by transplant centers; and".*

(2) *REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL; PLAN REGARDING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REGISTRY AND DONOR CENTERS.*—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry (under section 379 of the Public Health Service Act) develops, evaluates, and implements a plan to effectuate efficiencies in the relationship between such Registry and donor centers. The plan shall incorporate, to the extent practicable, the findings and recommendations made